



Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom

No. 20,107 號七零百一第第二第 日二十月十年戌壬 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1922. 四拜禮 號十三月一十年一十國民華中 PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH

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OF ALL

DESCRIPTIONS.

FORMOSAN HEAD-HUNTERS. INTERESTING CUSTOMS.

The following is an extract from a new book, entitled "Among the Head-hunters of Formosa," by Miss Janet B. McGovern.

Among the Paiwan, as among the other aboriginal tribes, including the Taiyal of the north, exists the custom of two great festivals during the year, one at seed-time, the other at harvest-time. During these twice-yearly festivals there is much feasting—much dancing, and, unfortunately, much drinking of millet wine. That which distinguishes the Paiwan festivities, however, from those of the other tribes is that once every five years on these festive days the Paiwan play a game called *Meveyaia*. The game consists of a contest between several warriors, each trying to impale on a bamboo lance a bundle—now made of bark—which is tossed into the air, the one who catches it on the point of his lance being considered the victor. Tradition among them asserts that in older days it was a human head—that of a slain enemy—which was thus tossed about, a mere bundle of bark being considered a poor substitute. But Japanese laws against headhunting are strict, for Japanese themselves have suffered from these expeditions—punitive usually—and knives, even sacred ones, are no match against modern rifles, or against bombs thrown from aeroplanes. Similarly with the neighbouring tribe—now a small one—that of the Puyuma. On a festival day, held annually, a monkey—one of those with which the woods of Formosa are filled—is tied before the bachelor dormitory, and killed by the young men with arrows. After it is killed the village chief throws a little native wine three times towards the sky, and three times on the ground, near the body of the dead monkey. Singing, dancing, and feasting follow. The old people of the Puyuma tribe explain that in the "good days of old," when their tribe was a large and powerful one, a prisoner, captured from some other tribe, was always sacrificed on these festive occasions, but now they—like the Paiwan, with their *Meveyaia*—have to be satisfied with an inferior substitute. It seems that one of the reasons why a monkey is considered so particularly inferior a substitute for a man is that the former can at its death bear no message to the spirits of the ancestors of those who slay it. In the good old days every arrow that was shot into the body of the man bore with it a message to the spirit of the ancestor of the man who shot the arrow. Apparently it was regarded as an obligation, one that could not be evaded, on the part of the victim, to deliver this message—rather than many messages—immediately upon his arrival in the spirit-world.

Even among the Paiwan head-hunting is on the decline, being much less practised by this tribe to-day than among the Taiyal. Many of the honours which were formerly paid to the successful Paiwan head-hunter are now paid to the successful hunter of game, and the latter is now even wearing the cap of distinction at one time reserved exclusively for the former. In game hunting the aborigines use either the old guns, obtained from the Chinese by barter, long ago, or—in the cases where these guns have been confiscated by the Japanese on the ground of their owners being "dangerous savages"—they have returned to the use of bows and arrows such as were used by their ancestors before guns were introduced among them. The bow is simple, usually made of wood of the tough "China grass," which grows on the island. The arrow is made of bamboo, the arrow-head now being of iron, this being pounded out from any piece of scrap-iron which the tribes-people can obtain by barter.

TAPPING THE MAINS.

ELECTRIC CURRENT FOR NOTHING.

A charge of stealing electric current was preferred against five Chinese before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy, yesterday morning.

Evidence for the prosecution was given by Mr. Longfield, of the Hongkong Electric Company, who stated that on the previous night he was passing No. 11, Morrison Hill Road, about 9 o'clock, when he noticed a light in the house. Knowing that the house had recently been vacated and the electric meter removed, he investigated and found that the main had been tapped. The police were notified and when they entered the house, defendants were found there. The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$25, each with the alternative of one month's imprisonment.

WORLD THEATRE.

"THE WORLD AND ITS WOMAN."

One of the most pathetic scenes in Gertrude Farrar's new Goldwyn picture, "The World and its Woman," which is now being screened at the World Theatre, occurs in a Russian dugout while Russia was still an active ally in the great war. Lou Tellegen, an officer in the old Russian army, is disclosed slitting in a dugout with his map before him. An army campaign map is thrown over his shoulders, his beard is half an inch long, his eyes tired and worn-looking and his face drawn to a pointed chin. He sits brooding at his desk over the reverses that have befallen the Russian arms. A few soldiers sprawl about the hut, but the officer does not heed them. Before him is the intelligence that the entire army is deserting, that the Czar's Government has been overthrown and that Russia's part in the war will henceforth be nominal. He thoughts wander back to Petrograd, to the girl he has left there unprotected to face the throes of revolution. Suddenly he jumps up and is next seen going to his picture is one of those striking productions that stir the screen world and is well worth seeing.

IN SARAWAK.

THE GIN-BOTTLE DOCTOR.

The Rance of Sarawak is the author of the following little account of a feature of life in Sarawak:

Upon his chin grow bunches of hair like tufts of shrivelled grass, between his scarlet-dyed lips an ill-rolled cigarette hangs loosely. His eyes are slits of dark wisdom, and in his face lies the duplicity of years.

He has quite a following in Sarawak, this oracle of medicine, with his occult practices, and his enchantments, and his clever incantations. Who shall say that because his skin is of burnished copper and because he wears a battered basket covering upon his head he is not every bit as miraculous as the silk-hatted, frock-coated, popular European healer of the moment?

One need not be contemptuous of this ancient, dried-up Kayan. He can heal. Whether his methods be scientific or not, I have seen men whose lives had been despaired of made whole by him.

Now what are his methods? Well, he wields the rich Chinese and assures them they have a secret malady, which he alone can cure. With gentle art he plays upon their nerves, "willing" them to believe they are possessed of a devil which he alone can cast out.

And what is his treatment? A laying on of hands, clamorous invocations, an immense consumption of gin, and let the patient rise from the ground a healthy man.

Now, in this laying on of hands lies an abundance of art. The patient is stretched upon the ground and kneaded with great vigour. He is rolled upon. Songs are chanted in his ear, prayers are muttered as an accompaniment to each blow upon his flesh.

Then the Witch-Doctor draws back and squats upon his heels, and an exhausted but faintly smiling Chinese rises rather delicately from his recumbent position, as if he were afraid that he would break when he stood up.

The Witch-Doctor whose little god is gin, walks sedately but uncertainly away, beneath his arm this empty gin bottle. But no—not empty; for he will declare, with a wink of his wicked eye, that the cast-out devils are safely corked within it. You see, even in Sarawak it is merely a question of faith.

BORNEO'S NEW GOVERNOR.

Major-General Sir William Bycroft, who assumes the Governorship of British North Borneo, retired from the Army last year and has had no experience of the Far East. He has, however, a long and distinguished military record, which includes several administrative appointments held at home and abroad. Born in 1861, Sir William was the second son of Sir Nelson Bycroft, fourth baronet of Kempshott Park, Basingstoke. Educated at Eton and Sandhurst, he obtained a commission in the Highland Light Infantry in 1879, and first saw active service in Egypt, with the Nile Expedition 1884-5. During 1886-7 he served with the Egyptian Army, and in 1888 was promoted to the seventh Dragoon Guards. In 1890-6 he was D.A.A.G. at York, from which appointment he was posted to the 11th Hussars, which regiment he commanded in 1904-8. He was with the North-West Frontier Force 1897-8; served on the Staff in South Africa, 1899-1900, and accompanied the Somaliland Expedition 1902-3. Sir William vacated the post of A.Q.M.G. to the Southern Command, held in 1912-14 on the outbreak of the Great War. Through this he held a staff appointment with marked distinction, being mentioned in dispatches no less than seven times, and awarded a K.C.M.G. in 1918, with rank of Major-General. He became K.O.B. in 1919. Sir William has one son and one daughter.

"THE TEMPEST"

A NOVEL TREATMENT OF THE BALLET.

It will be found that extra stalls have been added to the booking plan for "The Tempest," as a certain number of front seats have had to be done away with owing to the innovation of the "apron" stage, which will take up a considerable amount of space in the auditorium.

This has been designed to allow for a novel treatment of the Ballet, in which some of Shanghai's leading amateur dancers are figuring.

In spite of the big scale of the production, prices remain unchanged, that is, \$1 and \$2, and on the matinee on December 27th children will be admitted at half-price. Special terms can also be arranged for large parties of school children by applying direct to the A.D.C.'s Hon. Sec., Mr. Hamblin.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

H.O.C. 2nd XI. v. I.E.C.

The following will represent the Hongkong Cricket Club 2nd XI. v. Indian Recreation Club "A" on Saturday, December 2nd, on the Cricket ground at 3.15 p.m. Harry W. Bracknidge, L. D. McNeill, D. Reid, P. H. Fentress, E. Grimble, A. K. Mackenzie, H. Remington, E. W. Alderson, H. E. Hollands, M. M. Watson, B. Crowley.

Giving judgment on October 15th in an action to recover money paid by cheque in respect of betting losses, Mr. Justice Aulton held that by the Gaming Act of 1922 Section II of the Gaming Act of 1922 was repealed, and that it was impossible to recover such money. His lordship thought that an authoritative decision would be given by a higher court as to the correct interpretation of the Act.

AN INDIAN "DOCTOR" IN COURT.

AN OFFENCE UNDER THE MEDICAL REGISTRATION ORDINANCE.

J. B. Lal, who has advertised himself as the "able Indian Physician from Singapore" who guaranteed in the newspapers to cure a number of ailments in "less than two minutes," appeared on a remand summons before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy, yesterday, charged with practising for gain and professing to practice in medicine and surgery, not being a registered practitioner under the Medical Registration Ordinance of 1884.

Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg, Assistant Crown Solicitor, prosecuted and Mr. Leo Longinotto, represented the defendant.

In answer to the Magistrate, Mr. Longinotto said his client did not plead guilty.

Mr. Hazlerigg said the facts were confined to two issues, that was to say, whether the defendant did or did not practice as a medical doctor on the date specified in the summons, November 15th; and, whether he was registered on that date under the Medical Registration Ordinance. His evidence would be confined to two witnesses.

Mr. Longinotto informed his Worship that he admitted that his client was not registered.

Dance-Sergeant N. J. Watts gave evidence of visiting an address, No. 12, Nathan Road, Kowloon, which was advertised in the local Press. He produced in Court a copy of the advertisement. He saw the defendant at the address stated. The defendant spoke broken English and asked him what was the matter. Witness told him he had "a running from the ear."

Mr. Hazlerigg: I don't think it is important to go into the details of that.

Mr. Longinotto: It is a little important, because it will show whether the defendant was practising or selling medicines only.

Continuing, witness said: The defendant asked me how long the ear had been discharging and if I had been suffering any pain. I told him about two months and that I suffered pain at the beginning. Mr. Hazlerigg: Did the defendant do anything?

Witness: He took me across to a window and looked at the ear. He then told me he thought a small pimple in the ear had caused the pain at the beginning and that the pimple having broken had caused the running. He told me he would give me medicines, some of which I had to use in warm water for the purpose of syringing the ear, and the other a kind of drop into the ear morning and night. He gave me a pot of powder, which was to be used with the warm water, and a small glass phial containing an oily liquid, which was to be dropped into the ear.

Mr. Hazlerigg: Did he make any charge—Yes, \$4 for the medicines and \$3 for consulting fees.

The medicines sold to the witness were produced in Court.

Mr. Longinotto (cross-examining): How is your car now?—The car is not better.

The Magistrate: But did you use the medicines?—No, I did not.

Mr. Hazlerigg said that he would like to call evidence that the defendant had not at any time during his stay in the Colony made any application for registration.

Mr. Longinotto: That is not necessary. We admit that.

Mr. Longinotto before addressing the Court asked for the Magistrate's views on the case, and on learning that his Worship considered that there had been an offence, he asked permission to put forward a number of simple excuses. His client had copied what another Indian physician had done. He produced an advertisement which appeared in the local Press on January 22nd of the present year. That advertisement had been inserted by an Indian. The advertisement was headed: "Dr. Paul L. Beregovsky, Physician of Natural Therapeutics," and went on to say "acute and chronic diseases cured by natural methods." His client felt that he had some justification for advertising himself as a physician also.

Mr. Hazlerigg: There is nothing on record to show that he is a qualified physician.

Mr. Longinotto retorted: "A qualified doctor never advertises."

Continuing, Mr. Longinotto said he could produce a number of papers and letters giving the defendant permission to sell medicines in many of the British Colonies, and in each one of these permits he was described as "Dr. J. B. Lal." The case was rather a peculiar one. His client came from a family who, for a very long time, had practised as native doctors. The defendant was the fourth generation to carry on the work. The medicines were purely herbal. He had contained drugs, no doubt, Mr. Hazlerigg would have preferred another charge under another Ordinance. The defendant thought there was no harm in the advertisement which he inserted in the papers. His client was leaving the Colony, and would have left by now had it not been for the present case which he had remained behind to clear up. He was now leaving as soon as he could get a boat.

The Magistrate: I do not see any reason why he should not be subjected to the fine as provided for by the Ordinance. He advertised in the European papers. He practised as a doctor and took fees as a doctor, which is against the law. To the defendant the Magistrate said: I will fine you the amount provided by the Ordinance, \$100.

INTIMATIONS

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Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes QV, RF, BU, HW, TH, TU, YC.

LOST—One Yellow Haired CHOW DOG, 12 1/2 inch grown, answers to name of "CASTOR," last seen on Sunday noon, 25th November, on May Road, no collar. Finder will be Rewarded. Return to E. C. HAZEL, of Butterfield & Syre. [175]

STENOGRAPHER (Lady), trained in England and experienced in office work in China, seeks Position. Good references given. Apply Box V.N., c/o Daily Press Office. [174]

TO BE LET—GODOWN—Spacious Two storied Godown, situated on the Fringe near Bowrington Canal and containing approximately 4,000 square feet on each floor. To be let to the end of the year. Apply Z, office of this paper. [121]

FIT-U PINCE-NEZ

is the latest of the finger operated eye-glasses mounting and has been designed to avoid all the objectionable features of this type of mounting. The long soft springs of the Fit-U prevent spring breakage, and can be instantly adjusted to give more or less pressure on the nose. The nose clips are of special shape to prevent slipping. Fit-U Pince-nez of any metal are obtainable from The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, the most competent optical manufacturing establishment in the Colony, located in 24, Queen's Road Central. [120]

LAST NIGHT'S BLAZE.

EXCITEMENT IN QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FATHE FRERES AND THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. INVOLVED.

Just before nine o'clock last night an outbreak of fire occurred in the heart of the City which at first looked like spreading into a serious conflagration, and spectators had visions of another such blaze as occurred just three months ago in Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's Printing works and the Hongkong Electric Company's Store. Fortunately the outbreak was nipped in the bud, for, within an hour from the time they received the call, the Fire Brigade was packing up for home.

The fire, which occurred in Queen's Road Central, in the block of buildings surrounding the Zetland Hotel, was first noticed by some Chinese in an alleyway which forms the entrance to the Hongkong Electric Company's Installation Department. The frantic blowing of Police whistles attracted the attention of members at the Easna Club. The Fire Brigade call was sent from the Club and the members dashed to the scene of the fire across the road. The alleyway was full of smoke and flames were seen rising from the first floor windows at the far end of the Hongkong Electric Company's Store. The store door was locked but with the aid of a trolley, which they used as a battering ram, the door was forced. A number of trucks lying in the alley, which might have impeded the firemen in their efforts to cope with the blaze, were cleared in anticipation of the Brigade's arrival.

Three fire-engines were soon on the spot, and several hoses were connected up with the street hydrants. Streams of water were played on the flames from the alleyway and from the other side of the building in Zetland Street. There was a grave danger of the flames spreading to the Zetland Hotel immediately in front. Residents in the hotel were busy removing their belongings as a precautionary measure. The firemen were, however, able to keep the outbreak well in hand from the start. Later investigations indicating that it started in one of Messrs. Fathe Freres' rooms used for storing gramophone records. Fortunately the fire was confined to this store room, for, had the fire spread forwards instead of backwards it would have been much more serious, as an adjoining room, separated only by a wooden partition was used for storing a large number of cinematograph films.

A quantity of electrical fittings stored in the Hongkong Electric Company's premises were damaged by water. Within half-an-hour of the arrival of the Brigade the blaze was well in hand and by 10 p.m. it was all over.

It is difficult to estimate the damage, but a large number of valuable Chinese records have been destroyed by fire or damaged by water, as were also a number of gramophones.

In the Electric Company's Store considerable damage was done by fire and water. The total damage must at least amount to some thousands of dollars. A feature of the blaze was that at one stage the inside walls of the burning building became electrified, and a number of firemen reported having received slight electric shocks.

THE FIRE AT THE HONGKONG CLUB.

With reference to the fire at the Hongkong Club annex we are informed by the Hongkong Electric Company that the fire could not possibly have been caused by the overheating and fusing of electric wires, as there were no such wires in any way connected with the electric supply in the immediate vicinity of the portion of the building damaged.

The damage caused by the fire has been estimated at \$500.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PRESS OF THE FAR EAST.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

Sir, A people get the government they deserve and the Far East (European section) is doubtless accurately reflected in the Press. I agree that it is no use blaming the looking glass when you see a dull face in it.

You draw attention to Pope's said remarks on the subject of critics. I have an idea that this gentleman also wrote "Content is better than the unknown; their wants may view. The learn'd reflect on what before they knew."

Yours obediently,
THE PASSERBY.
Hongkong, 29th November, 1922.

(Our point is that this community gets a better Press than it deserves.—Ed.)

THE "SUI AN" PIRACY. GOVERNMENT COMMISSION APPOINTED.

A Government Gazette Extraordinary was issued yesterday containing a proclamation by H.E. The Governor appointing a Commission under the Commissioners Powers Ordinance, 1890, to enquire into the circumstances attending the piracy on the steamship *Sui An* on Sunday, November 19th and "to consider whether the existing precautions against piracy are adequate and efficient."

The Commissioners appointed are Mr. J. R. Wood (who is to be Chairman), Hon. Mr. C. Mol. Messer, O.B.E., Commander C. M. Beckwith, R.N., Mr. H. P. White, and Mr. P. M. B. Lake. Mr. W. J. Carrie is appointed to act as Secretary.

The Commissioners are required to report their findings and recommendations at as early a date as possible.

CLAIM AGAINST THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

The Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, by advertisement to-day, notifies that it intends to prefer, in due course, a claim against the Chinese Government, through the proper British authority, for the losses which it sustained as a result of the piratical attack. Passengers who were aboard the *Sui An* at the time of the piracy and who suffered losses are notified that the Company is prepared to receive and put forward, with the Company's own claim, any claims on their behalf.

LOOT PUBLICLY OFFERED FOR SALE.

The *Tai Kwong Po* publishes reports to the effect that much of the loot from the *Sui An* has been publicly exposed for sale at Shanmi and other markets in the vicinity. At the same time it is stated that the commander of the local garrison, besides issuing orders for the capture of the pirates, has threatened that people having dealings with the pirates will be treated as pirates. People are forbidden to purchase the stolen property yet, apparently, it is allowed to be exposed for sale in the markets. The paper states that not a single person has been arrested.

ARSENAL ON A JUNK. TWO OF THREE DEFENDANTS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The master and one of the folks of the junk upon which the police discovered a veritable arsenal, including three machine guns, 71,720 rounds of ammunition, 157 revolvers, etc., were yesterday afternoon committed by Mr. R. E. Lindwell to the Magistracy to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions. Another man who was arrested at the same time as the other two defendants was discharged, owing to lack of evidence. The defendants were represented by Mr. C. E. Russ.

Evidence was given at yesterday's hearing by Sergeant Snare of the Water Police, who stated that he was one of the searching party who on November 21st boarded the cargo junk, No. 29, lying at the junk anchorage. He went aft where there were three cabins. At the back of one of them he found a cubby hole, which had a sliding door that was fastened. To gain entrance he had to break one of the panels of the door. Inside the cubby-hole he found 15 sacks all containing arms and ammunition. He next visited another cabin and after lifting a number of the flooring boards he descended into a space below. He there discovered the third defendant in the act of breaking up a box, a piece of which contained the word "cartridges." On seeing the witness the man rushed on deck and there entered a cabin. Witness next went forward, and lifted another set of boards which gave him access to a small compartment close to the crew's quarters. Stowed away in this space he found six sacks and five boxes of ammunition.

At the conclusion of the evidence Mr. Russ submitted that there was not sufficient evidence to commit the defendants for trial. As to the third defendant he was found on board in the act of breaking up some empty boxes, which he had been probably ordered to do.

The Magistrate said that no evidence had been offered against the second defendant and he ordered his discharge. Regarding the third defendant his Worship said he had admitted in his own statement that he was a fool.

Mr. Russ submitted that this statement signified nothing. It was very likely that the first defendant (the junk master) would not want the crew to know anything about the arms. They were probably taken on board during the crew's absence.

The Magistrate thought this was a matter for a jury to decide.

The master and third defendant were then committed for trial.

Mr. Russ then asked his Worship to make an order for the release of the junk, which had been confiscated by the Police.

The Magistrate said I cannot very well do that. The Judge may order the junk to be confiscated.

Sub-Inspector Pincott also added that the jury might want to see the junk.

The application was refused.

SENSATIONAL AFFAIR ON THE H.M.S. "TAMAR." PAYMASTER COMMANDER ATTACKED IN HIS CABIN.

NOW IN HOSPITAL WITH A FRACTURED SKULL.

The story of a sensational attack upon Paymaster Commander Ratcliff on board the depot ship H.M.S. *Tamar* began current yesterday morning. The officer is said to have been attacked in his cabin by a Royal Marine early on Tuesday morning. In the course of a struggle he was hit over the head with an iron bar, and rendered unconscious. Later at the Royal Naval Hospital it was ascertained that his skull had been fractured. His condition is considered serious.

A Royal Marine is under arrest in connection with the affair.

The utmost reticence is observed by the Naval authorities, on the subject and an inquiry at the Naval Depot yesterday yielded nothing but a guarded unofficial confirmation of the report that Paymaster Commander Ratcliff had been attacked. The reporter was informed that the matter was *sub judice*.

From other sources it is learnt that Paymaster Commander Ratcliff occupied a cabin on the H.M.S. *Tamar*, being the Accounting Officer for the Depot and small ships on the Station. The Royal Marine now under arrest is said to have been on armed sentry-go in the vicinity of the cabin. It is said that at about 3.45 a.m. on Tuesday, the Officer was awakened by a slight noise, and switching on the light, he saw a Marine in the cabin. When the man was questioned as to the reason for his presence, his only reply was to rush at the Officer. The Marine is said to have been armed with a heavy piece of metal and in the course of a struggle which followed Paymaster Commander Ratcliff was dealt a heavy blow on the head with the metal, and was rendered unconscious. The noise of the struggle and the Officer's cries for help aroused the others on the ship and they rushed to the cabin. The Marine was placed under arrest.

The Officer's injuries were attended to and he was promptly conveyed to the Royal Naval Hospital, Queen's Road, where he now lies. Last night we were informed by the Surgeon Commander in charge of the case that the officer's condition was as satisfactory as could be expected.

What motive there was for the attack does not appear to be definitely known. Two motives are suggested in current gossip; which of them is correct may possibly be elicited at the trial. We learn that a preliminary Court of Inquiry was held at the Naval Yard yesterday, but no statement as to its proceedings is available for publication.

Paymaster Commander Ratcliff arrived in the Colony about six months ago to take up his present position on the China Station. He served on the China Station about ten years ago. He is married and his wife and two children reside in England. Prior to his joining the Naval Staff here on this occasion he was serving at the Chatham Naval Depot. During his present short stay Paymaster Commander Ratcliff has become very well known amongst the residents of the Colony, especially as a very earnest worker at the Union Church, where he fulfils the duties of Sunday School Superintendent.

A THIEF ON A TRAM CAR. A PASSENGER'S POCKET PICKED.

A case of "pocket-picking" came before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday morning. A Chinese was charged, one with snatching 88s. from a baker who was riding on a tramcar, and the other with aiding and abetting the offence.

Mr. Leo d'Almada and Mr. G. B. Hayward appeared for the defendants, but after a brief consultation with their clients, for which purpose the case was adjourned, both solicitors, in turn announced their decision to withdraw from the case.

The complainant said that when the car arrived at the Sailors' Home, he and his friend rose to get down. Defendants reached the top of the steps before them. Brushing past the witness, the first defendant snatched the money, wrapped up in a handkerchief, from his breast pocket. Both defendants then ran down the steps. Witness and his friend followed. Witness saw the first defendant surreptitiously pass the money to the second defendant in the first class compartment downstairs. He seized the first defendant, and his friend caught the second. They dragged both men out of the tram and then over to a constable. The men were searched but the money was not recovered.

The first defendant was sent to prison for four months, on the strength of a statement made to the police. The second defendant was discharged, owing to lack of evidence.

WING WO STREET ROBBERY AND MURDER.

THE PRISONERS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

THE DEAD DETECTIVE'S BRAVERY.

The Jury returned a verdict of "guilty" yesterday in the Wing Wo Street robbery case, in which two men are indicted for murder; Sih Chuen, having been killed by the gang.

Mr. Campbell Prosser, opening the defence, said he would call no evidence. The Attorney-General admitted that it was not part of his case that either of the two prisoners fired the fatal shot. It was a vital point in the defence that neither of these two men did fire the fatal shot. From the evidence it was obvious neither of them did. In the case of the first accused, had he dropped a weapon it would most likely have been picked up and handed to the police. As to the second accused, the revolver which the prosecution alleged was found on him was a .38. The bullet which was found in the unfortunate detective was a .38, which could not have been discharged from that revolver.

With regard to the legal aspect, Mr. Prosser agreed that if a number of men gathered together for a felonious purpose and it was found from their acts or the weapons found upon them, that they were going to overcome any opposition, and a man was killed by one of them, the whole were guilty of murder, but Mr. Prosser made the stipulation—provided they were present.

Counsel submitted that there was ample evidence of a dispersal of the robbers. Practically all the witnesses from the houses were agreed that there were robbers left on the premises when the fatal shot was fired. The persons guilty were only the five or six men who were in Wing Wo Street when the fatal shot was fired. Neither of the prisoners was amongst those five or six.

In the course of his address, Counsel referred to the admission, under a recent Ordinance, of the deposition of a man who had left the Colony. The prisoners were ignorant men and could not cross-examine that witness. Counsel expressed the opinion that prisoners charged with murder who were too poor to afford legal aid, should be given that assistance from the beginning, and throughout the Police Court proceedings, and not merely, as at present, when the case reached the Criminal Sessions.

The Attorney-General, replying for the Crown, submitted that actual physical presence within sight and earshot of the crime was a necessary ingredient which must exist before persons who formed a common design were made liable for the acts of their confederates. It did not matter that individuals might have formed separate parties afterwards. The Attorney-General suggested that the first accused was in the gang of five or six men; he ran in the same direction as they did. He contended, however, that all the robbers were guilty, because it was clear from their actions and arms that they had formed together to carry out the robbery by force of arms if necessary.

The Judge, in his summing-up, said that the case had been laid before the Jury by the Attorney-General with his accustomed fairness and ability, and also very ably by counsel for prisoners. The question was whether accused were part of the gang; and if they were the further question arose: were they in fact guilty of the death of the detective? In regard to the chase, the Judge thought great credit was due to the police. The detective's action was as fine a thing as going over the top of a trench. Coming to the legal position, did the jury find that the gang's purpose was to effect this robbery and then to get away using whatever force or violence appeared necessary? It did not matter very much even if one of the accused had no revolver. If it was part of the common understanding that those who had revolvers should use them, that should be sufficient.

After a retirement of about a quarter of an hour the jury brought in a verdict of "guilty" against both prisoners, and sentence of death was passed.

WEDDING.

BUCKENBROUGH-MEYERINCH.

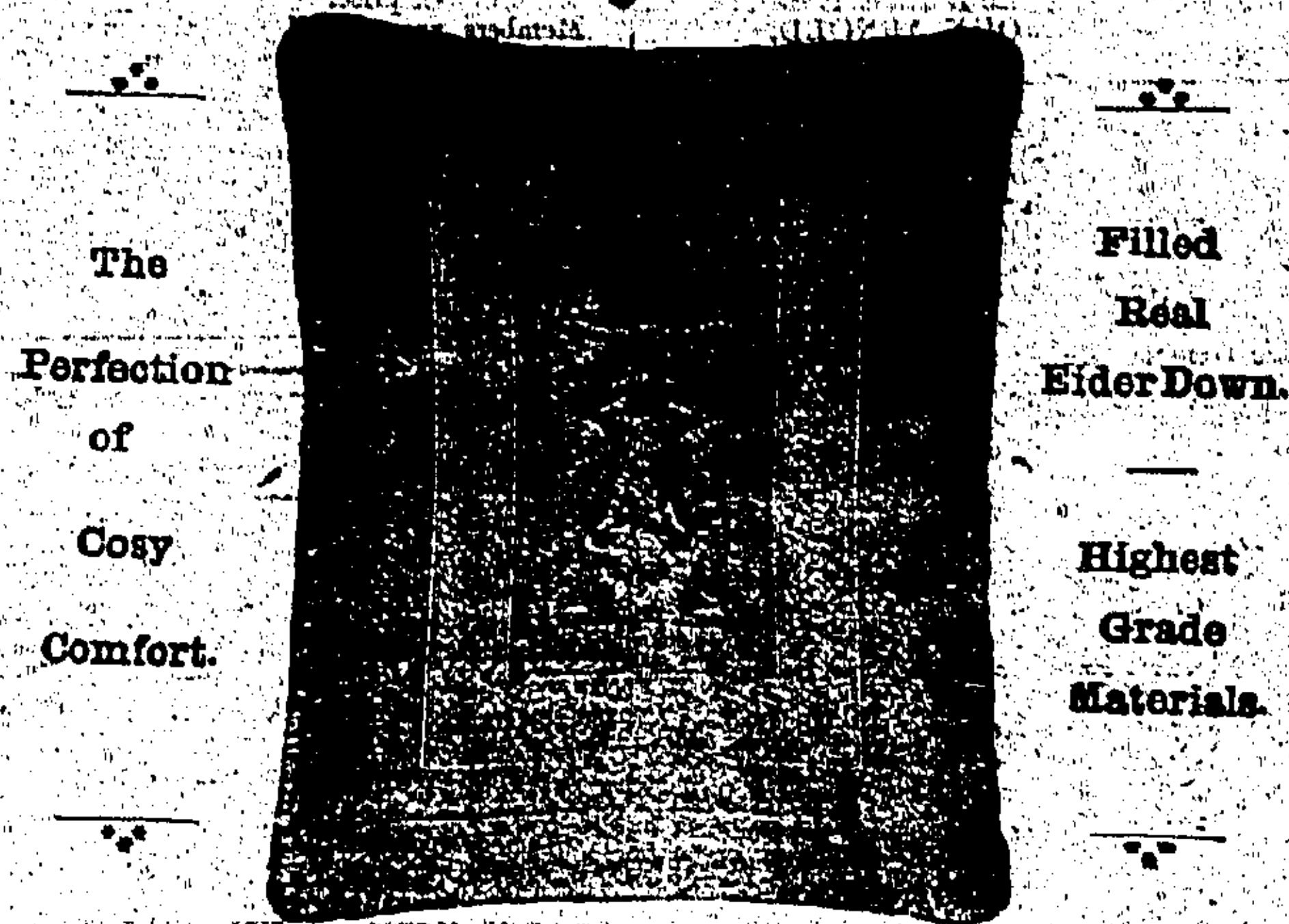
The wedding took place quietly yesterday afternoon at the Hongkong Registry Office, of Mr. William Ross Buckenbrough, passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Service, Ltd., and of Miss Rose Meyerinch, of Empress Lodge, Kowloon. The bride was attired in a tailored suit of navy blue and tan, embroidered with brown, with hapsie match. She carried a bouquet of pink roses. The witnesses at the ceremony were: Mr. E. E. Anderson and Mr. D. J. Outhill. The duties of "best man" were performed by Mr. Thos. Monaghan, Catering Superintendent of the bridegroom's firm.

A reception was afterwards held at the Hongkong Hotel. The honeymoon is to be spent in Japan.

The COLD SNAP makes EIDER DOWN QUILT

A practical necessity.

We have an excellent selection at Competitive prices, but as our Stock is rather Limited, we advise an early inspection to avoid disappointment.



Dainty Artistic Cot Quilts.

PRICES from \$15.00 to \$100.00.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.,

LANE, CRAWFORD, LIMITED.

EST. 1850.

SHIPHANDLER DEPT.

COMPLETE SHIPS' OUTFITS.

DECK AND ENGINE ROOM STORES.

OILS, PAINTS AND VARNISH IMPORTERS.

ENGINEERS' TOOLS, INDICATORS, COUNTERS, Etc.

PACKING AND ASBESTOS GOODS.

AGENTS FOR DOBBIE McINNIS' NAUTICAL SPECIALTIES.

NEW COLUMBIA DANCE RECORDS FOR DECEMBER

AT

ANDERSON'S.

The Power

TELEPHONE O. 3146.

We have removed our Gentlemen's Tailoring and Outfitting Departments to 7 & 9, Fodder Street (UNDER THE HONGKONG HOTEL).

There we are showing the MOST UP-TO-DATE GOODS PROCURABLE and at Competitive Prices.

WAISTCOATS
PUMPS
SHOES
SCARVES

SHIRTS
COLLARS
TIES
SOCKS

FOR GENTLEMEN'S EVENING DRESS WEAR.

DRESS SUITINGS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

"SUI AN" PIRACY.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—

It is the intention of the undersigned THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED to prefer in due course a claim against the Chinese Government through the proper British Authority for the losses sustained by us in connection with the Piracy which took place on the above ship on the 19th November, 1922, and we shall therefore be prepared to receive and put forward with our above mentioned claim, claims (which should be made out in detail) by any persons who were on board the above ship when the said Piracy took place and who may desire us to do so.

Dated this 29th day of November, 1922.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER CO.
(1918) LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the offices of Messrs. SARGENT, FOWLER & CO., the General Managers of the said Company, at St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of DECEMBER, 1922, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the following resolutions will be proposed as ordinary resolutions, viz.

1. That the authorized Capital of the Company (which is now \$1,000,000 consisting of 200,000 shares of the nominal value of \$5 each the whole of which have been issued) be increased to \$2,000,000 by the creation of 200,000 additional shares of the nominal value of \$5 each ranking (subject as hereinafter mentioned) for dividend and in all other respects *pari passu* with the shares constituting the Company's present issued Capital.

2. That the said 200,000 new shares be offered in the first instance (in the proportion of one new share for every old share held by them respectively) to the Members of the Company who on the 14th day of December, 1922, are registered in the Company's Share Register as the holders of the said 200,000 old shares at pay and so that on acceptance of the offer the amount due in respect of such 200,000 shares shall be payable in two instalments, viz.—the sum of \$2.50 part thereof on the 2nd day of January, 1923, and the sum of \$2.50 the balance thereof on the 1st day of March, 1923.

And further that the said 200,000 new shares shall *ex-ante* the said 200,000 old shares only rank for dividend as from the 3rd day of January, 1923, in respect of the amount payable thereon on that date and as from the 1st day of March, 1923, in respect of the full nominal value thereof.

And that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which the member is entitled and limiting a time within which the offer if not accepted by the member on behalf of himself or his nominee will be deemed to be declined and that the General Managers be at liberty to extend the time for such acceptance to such date or dates as they may think fit in the case of shareholders whose place of address is not in Hongkong. And further that any of the said 200,000 new shares which shall not be taken up by the Company's shareholders in manner aforesaid be disposed of in such manner as such time or times and upon such terms as the Company's General Managers shall in their absolute discretion think fit.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday, the 8th day of December, 1922, to Thursday, the 14th day of December, 1922 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

Dated the 30th day of November, 1922.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
ORINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "NELEUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 29th November.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in Godown, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th Dec. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 15th Dec. or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th November, 1922. [1850]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FROM NEW YORK
Sailed 22nd September, 1922.

THE Steamship "WOODFIELD"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 6th December, 1922, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before 12th December, 1922, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 6th December, 1922, at 2.30 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **THE BANK LINE, LTD.,**
General Agents.
Hongkong, 29th November, 1922. [1852]

INTIMATIONS

RICKMERS LINE OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Hongkong and Canton, **CARL RÖDGER & CO.,**
ASSENHOLZ,
No. 5, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

AN EXTRA GYMKHANA MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2nd, commencing at 2.45 p.m.

The charge for admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price.

Members are advised that they must show their Gymkhana Season tickets to obtain admission to the Members Enclosure. Each Member has the right of introducing 3 non-members to the enclosure, tickets for whom can be obtained from the Secretary at \$5 each up to Friday, December 1st.

The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present. [1856]

ANGLO-CHINESE EDUCATION TRUST CO., LTD.

(In Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I am in a position to make a First Return to the Shareholders of \$19.50 per share. Share Certificates should be presented at the Office of Messrs. LINGSTRAD & DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings for endorsement between the hours of 10 a.m. to 12 Noon when the amount due will be paid.

A further small return will be made when the assets are fully realised.

H. GREENWOOD,
Liquidator.

HONGKONG SHAREBROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE Committee has decided that the following shall be the Settlement days for the year, 1923:

THURSDAY	...	25th January.
MONDAY	...	26th February.
TUESDAY	...	27th March.
THURSDAY	...	28th April.
MONDAY	...	29th May.
TUESDAY	...	30th June.
FRIDAY	...	27th July.
MONDAY	...	27th August.
THURSDAY	...	27th September.
FRIDAY	...	28th October.
TUESDAY	...	27th November.
THURSDAY	...	30th December.

By Order of the Committee,
J. W. KEW,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 29th November, 1922. [1846]

THEATRE ROYAL.

A. D. C.

CHRISTMAS PRODUCTION OF SHAKESPEARE'S

"THE TEMPEST."

TUESDAY, Dec. 26th (Boxing Day), 9.15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27th (Matinee), 5.15 p.m.

THURSDAY, Dec. 28th, 9.15 p.m.

FRIDAY, Dec. 29th, 9.15 p.m.

MONDAY, Jan. 1st (New Year's Day), 9.15 p.m.

TUESDAY, Jan. 2nd, 9.15 p.m.

Booking opens on December 1st, at MOUTRIER's. Usual Prices. [1833]

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on TUESDAY,

the 5th DECEMBER, 1922, at 2.30 a.m.,

at H. M.'s NAVAL DOCK YARD.

Iron Tanks, Steel Tubes, Chain Cable, Cast Iron, Galvanized Steel, Anchor, Weights, Cable Drums, Oil, Lead, Steel Bolts and Nuts, &c., &c.

Terms of Sale.—As detailed in Catalogue.

Lots may be inspected on MONDAY, 4th DECEMBER, 1922.

HUGHES & ROUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1922. [184]

THE CORONET.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE FATAL MARRIAGE.

THURSDAY TO SATURDAY.

KOWLOON THEATRE.

THURSDAY TO SATURDAY.

THE OLD SWIMMIN' HOLE.

THURSDAY TO SATURDAY.

THURSDAY TO SATURDAY.

THURSDAY TO SATURDAY.

THURSDAY TO SATURDAY.

THURSDAY TO SATURDAY.

THURSDAY TO SATURDAY.

THURSDAY TO SATURDAY.

THURSDAY TO SATURDAY.

THURSDAY TO SATURDAY.

INTIMATIONS

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

THE 39th ANNUAL "AL FRESCO FETE" will be held in the semipond of the CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL—GLENEALY

On SUNDAY, 10th DECEMBER, 1922.

From 8.30—11.30 p.m.

Under the distinguished Patronage of H.E. Sir REGINALD EDWARDS, K.C.M.G.

ADMISSION—\$1.

In the afternoon from 2.30—8.30 p.m., Several Stalls will be opened, and Amusements specially suitable for Children will be provided. Tea and Refreshment will be obtainable.—ADMISSION FREE.

The Grounds will be Brilliantly Illuminated in the Evening.

SOME FEATURES OF THE FETE:

Café Chantant, Tea-Room, Refreshment Stalls, Picture Post Cards, Doll-House, Fishing Pond, Lucky Wheel, Christmas Tree, Bean-Tub, American-Style, The Candy Store, Toy-Bazaar, Shooting Gallery, etc.

SEVERAL RAFFLES WITH VALUABLE PRIZES.

Including a New 5-seater "Olimpico" Touring Car.—Tickets: \$3 each.

"NO WORK OF CHARITY IS FOREIGN TO THE SOCIETY."

COME & HELP HONGKONG'S POOR.

[1711]

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

1st TOURNAMENT OF THE SEASON.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1st, at 9.15 p.m.

at the THEATRE ROYAL.

MAIN EVENT:

BOUNDS CONTEST FOR THE WALTERWRIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP AND "DAILY PRESS" BELT.

Stoker P. O. MORGAN, A. B. DIXON.

H.M.S. Hawks, H.M.S. Cicada.

Also 10 ROUNDS LIGHTWEIGHT CONTEST:

Pte. FLYNN, A. B. SHEDMAN.

The King's Bgt., H.M.S. Despatch.

10 ROUNDS WELTERWEIGHT CONTEST:

Leading Stoker HECTOR, Sgt. TALLIS.

H.M.S. Durian, R.G.A.

AND 3 SIX-ROUNDS CONTESTS.

BOOKING at MOUTRIER's.

Members—November 29th.

General Public—on November 29th.

USUAL PRICES.

NEXT TOURNAMENTS:

SATURDAY, December 23rd and January 27th

at the THEATRE ROYAL. [1815]

PARTICULARS

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate No. 13, WING HING STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagee By

PUBLIC AUCTION, IN ONE LOT

on SATURDAY

THE 30th DAY OF DEC., 1922, at 3 o'clock P.M.

By Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS

At their Office, DUNDAS STREET.

THE Property consists of First ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 1188 together with the messuages erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 13 Wing Hing Street and Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 1188 being a scavenging lane. All of which premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 15th day of May, 1916, created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situate in or upon the said premises and at No. 1 Gordin Street.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from

Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors,

5, Des Voeux Road Central, and

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS Auctioneers.

[1837]

DEAR MADAM,

We have just received a large Assortment

of DAY and EVENING GOWNS,

EVENING CLOAKS, HEAVY WIN-

TER COATS, HATS, FURS and FUR

COATS, at Reasonable Prices.

We shall be pleased to show them to you

if you will kindly call.

Thanking you for past favours and

soliciting a continuance of same.

Yours faithfully,

MADAME FLINT

37, Queen's Road Central. [1706]

INTIMATION

Burnett's

celebrated

London Dry Gin

Unique in Character and

Flavour.

Quality Unequalled.

GIVES THAT DISTINCTIVE

EXCELLENCE TO

A COCKTAIL.

Blends Excellently with

Watson's Stone Glager

Beer.

SOLE AGENTS—

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

PHONE CENTRAL 616.

DEATH.

GURDAY.—Died at sea on board the s.s. *Nagasaki Maru*, on the 27th inst.,

RAFAEL ABON GURDAY, late Exchange Broker, Hongkong. [1851]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Mrs. R. CHRISTIANSEN desires to thank the many friends who sent wreaths and flowers on the occasion of her husband's funeral also those who kindly sent letters of condolence and hopes that all friends will accept this expression of her gratitude. [1847]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX RD., C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 30th, 1922.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH RATES IN CHINA.

The recent increase in the postal and telegraphic rates in China naturally evoked protests from the general public in every province. In Kwangtung the Civil Administration issued an order on the Post Office at Canton to revert to the old rates, but a newspaper report states that the Post Office is "still unable to comply" as the Postal Commission has to await instruction from the Director General of Posts at Peking, to whom the local order has been referred. The Post Office being a national and not merely provincial institution, no one province, of course, can dictate the rates, or afford to ignore the orders of the Central Government in the matter.

"With a view to removing misunderstandings" by the public on the subject of the increase, the Ministry of Communications recently issued a very long and detailed explanation. After stating that, unlike certain other countries where Governments grant large subsidies to public services, the Chinese Postal and Telegraph Administration has never received any monetary assistance from the Government treasury, the Administration having had to support itself by its earnings, the statement proceeds to explain that the expansion of the two services—which as the annual reports of the Administration show, have been remarkable—has been hampered by frequently recurring disturbances in the country, and development

of the service has been checked by inadequate revenue. Added to this, the statement explains that "the standard of living in China has been raised to such an extent that the postal and telegraph administrations have to deal with the increase of salaries of their employees as well as the enhancement of prices of all kinds of materials required. As a result, both the capital and operating expenditures of these two services have been greatly increased." The Ministry of Communications deems "it to be its imperative duty to see that the efficiency of these two important public services is always maintained, and since "in the present circumstances of national finance" it is not possible for the Government to afford the services any monetary assistance, the Ministry has no alternative but to raise the rates, and it suggests to the public that it is, on their part, a patriotic duty to see that these services are maintained at the highest possible state of efficiency. It is further pointed out that, in raising the postal and telegraph rates, China is but following the lead of many other countries who are members of the International Postal Union. They have found it necessary to do so "in order to meet the ultra economic abnormality of the world, created by the war." It may not be obvious to many readers how China can be placed in the same category as the European nations in this respect. In glancing at the detailed information supplied in the statement we gather that the effects of the war are felt by China chiefly in the cost of making postage stamps, and in expenditure in connection with the despatch of foreign mails. The other figures cited in the statement regarding the increase in operating expenses are not convincing. To say, for instance, that the cost of transporting mails in China itself has increased from \$345,000 in 1913 to \$1,130,000 in 1921, does not prove the influence of the European War on China. The increase is presumably very largely explained by the remarkable development of the Administration in those eight years, and if there has been a heavy increase in the annual expenditure there has also been a corresponding growth in income. There can be no denying, however, that the cost of the services has been seriously enhanced by the labour movement in the country aiming at increased wages and a higher standard of living, and that must form the main argument for the increased rates which are now being charged to the public.

It has been contended that the increase of postal rates will seriously affect the transportation of books, newspapers, magazines and other printed matter of educational value. The Ministry answers the argument in these terms:—

"This is a one-sided argument. Since an increase of nearly 40 per cent. in the price of books has been witnessed since 1911, it is about time now that the post office should be given a chance to be relieved of the financial embarrassment."

According to the report of the Postal Commission, of all the books and other printed matters handled by the Post Office only 45 per cent. is really of educational value, while the other 55 per cent. contains magazines and novels, and a questionable and abusive nature. It will be, therefore, more than right for the Post Office not to help the circulation of publications with low postal rates any longer. As to the question of newspapers, the new schedule will only affect their transmission to the frontier provinces, and even then, the Postal Administration will still incur considerable sacrifice in handling them. Then on account of the low charges imposed on the newspapers, it has become the habit of swindlers to abuse this privilege. It has been reported quite often by the Postal Commissioners of both Kirin and Heilungkiang that certain respectable merchants at Shanghai and Tientsin often send old newspapers as wrappers, at other newspaper or printed matter rates, to various localities in these provinces in order to make extra profit when they are put on sale, and owing to this practice there has been a constant influx of old and waste newspapers in these provinces, thus inflicting a big loss on the postal service. An increase of charges on newspapers to frontier provinces is therefore, altogether warranted and justifiable."

It is the Telegraph Administration that feels the economic effects of the war most, because it imports a considerable proportion of its material from abroad. Foreigners will be particularly interested in the explanation given as to why telegrams in a foreign language should be charged twice as much per word as is charged per character in a Chinese message. It is because of the fact that a single foreign word generally contains the idea which more than one Chinese character is required to express, and an illustration of this is given. On the whole, the statement, though in many respects it is unconvincing, makes out a good case for some increase of revenue if the efficiency of the service is to be maintained at its present high standard, and if the extension of the service is to proceed until its benefits are brought to every town and village in China.

We do not need to remind Societies that to-day is St. Andrew's Day, of Americans that it is also Thanksgiving Day—but other members of the community may welcome the information.

Mr. Hawthorne, of Messrs. Hawthorne and Pearson, tailors, who was badly wounded in the Sui An piracy, is making good progress towards recovery and is now allowed out of hospital for a few hours each day.

By a slip of the pen we referred yesterday in this column to the "Settlement Days" announced in our advertisement columns as being those of the Stock Exchange. They are those of the Hongkong Shareholders Association.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SHANTUNG COMMISSION.

FIRST SECTION COMPLETES ITS LABOURS.

PEKING, November 28th.

The First Section of the Shantung Commission completed its labours this morning, and the agreement for the transfer of the Tientsin administration is being signed to-morrow afternoon.

TSINGTAO QUESTION COMPLETELY SETTLED.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH AGENCY'S AGENCY.]GREEK EX-MINISTERS
EXECUTED.STATEMENT BY THE COURT-
MARTIAL.

ATHENS, November 27th.

In a statement regarding the reasons for the sentences imposed on ex-Ministers and others, the Court-Martial, in effect, declares that defendants knowingly concealed from the people the danger entailed by the return of ex-King Constantine. Although Greece was departing from her alliances, they decided to do their utmost to consolidate the Throne of Constantine, in order to enjoy office under his aegis. They stifled, by terroristic methods, all signs of public opinion contrary to them, and finally brought about the defeat in Asia Minor.

The statement adds that instead of urging upon ex-King Constantine the necessity for abdication, they arranged with General Hadjianestis the pretended offensive against Constantinople, which the latter undertook, and consequently brought about the enemy's offensive, which caused the collapse of the Greek front in Asia Minor, thus deliberately delivering to the enemy large portions of the army. The defendants were therefore convicted of conspiring to commit an act of high treason, as provided for by several articles of the military and penal codes.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT SEVERS
RELATIONS WITH GREECE.

ATHENS, November 28th.

The British Minister has notified the Government that Great Britain has broken off relations with Greece. He is leaving Athens to-night.

Mr. Bentinck, member of the Financial Control Committee, will remain.

HEAVY FINES INFLICTED.

ATHENS, November 28th.

The Court Martial also indicted the following fined: M. Gounaris (ex-Prime Minister), 300,000 drachmas; M. Stratos (ex-Prime Minister), 350,000 drachmas; M. Protopapadakis (ex-Minister of Finance), 500,000 drachmas; M. Baltazis (ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs), 1,000,000 drachmas; M. Theotokis (ex-Minister of War), 1,000,000 drachmas; M. Goudas, 300,000 drachmas.

CONSTERNATION AT LAUSANNE.

LAUSANNE, November 28th.

The news of the Greek executions has created consternation among the delegates, including the Greeks. It is understood that the British Minister is leaving Athens forthwith.

BRITISH PRESS CONDEMNS
EXECUTIONS.

The Greek executions are unanimously condemned in this morning's newspapers, as being outrageous, brutal and medieval, though the newspapers are divided in opinion regarding the wisdom of severing relations.

PRISONERS EXECUTED WITHIN
FIVE HOURS OF SENTENCE.

Advices from Athens state that the Court Martial's decision was unanimous, General Hadjianestis and five ex-Ministers being shot five hours after the sentence was pronounced. Before they faced the firing party, General Hadjianestis was solemnly degraded, his badges of rank being cut from his uniform and his sword broken.

Holy Communion was administered to all those executed and their bodies were subsequently taken to the cemetery and handed over to the relatives.

BRITISH MINISTER'S UNAVAILING
EFFORTS.

The British Minister continued his efforts to secure clemency for the condemned men, right to the last. He visited the Foreign Office twice last night, and went to the revolutionary chief, Plastiras, in the middle of the night, but his efforts were unavailing.

ANOTHER APPEAL WHICH FAILED.

WASHINGTON, November 28th.

Beyond indefinitely postponing the formal recognition of the present Athens Government, American action in connection with the Greek executions is not likely.

Owing to his extensive humanitarian activities in regard to the Near East refugees, Mr. Caffery, American Charge d'Affaires at Athens, personally appealed on behalf of the victims, prior to the carrying out of the sentences.

CHIEF CULPRIT ALLOWED TO
ESCAPE.

PARIS, November 28th.

The newspapers declare that the chief culprit is ex-King Constantine, who was allowed to depart with impunity. They believe that serious consequences are likely to follow the Anglo-Greek tension.

A LAMENTABLE IMPRESSION
CREATED.

LONDON, November 28th.

M. Gounaris, who was Greek Premier from April, 1921, to May, 1922, when M. Stratos succeeded him, was unable to attend the later stages of the Athens trial of Cabinet Ministers in consequence of his suffering from typhoid.

The news of the sentences has created a lamentable impression, and in authoritative circles in London it is pointed out that the action of the military extremists is likely seriously to affect Greece, as it will alienate the moral and financial support of the Great Powers.

LATER.

The ex-Ministers Gounaris, Theotokis, Baltazis, and Protopapadakis, General Hadjianestis and M. Stratos have been executed, by shooting.

THE LAUSANNE CONFERENCE

TURCO-GREEK DISPUTE REGARD-
ING REPARATIONS.

LAUSANNE, November 28th.

In the course of a discussion at the meeting of the Economic Commission, M. Venizelos said that if the Turks pressed their claim for damages, the Greeks would claim expenses for occupation, and also claim damages on behalf of the Greeks driven from Turkey. The latter claim alone would far exceed the Turkish. He suggested that, as neither would be able to pay, the claims on both sides should be abandoned.

Imet Pasha appealed to the Conference to recognise, in principle, that Greece must repair the devastated areas. ALLIES PREPARED TO REDUCE OCCUPATION CLAIM.

M. Barre (France), intimated that the Allies were disposed to consider a reduction of their claims for occupation expenses.

Imet Pasha accepted, in principle, the reparation of the Ottoman debt.

EARLIER CABLES.

ALLIES CONSIDER THEIR REPLY
TO RUSSIAN DEMAND.

LAUSANNE, November 28th.

The Allied delegates conferred this morning with regard to the Russian note insisting on Russian participation in all the discussions of the conference equally with the other Powers.

It is understood that they decided to refer the matter to their respective Governments before replying.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT
BRITAIN.RELIEF MEASURES UNDER
CONSIDERATION.

LONDON, November 28th.

Mr. Bonar Law, and the Ministers of the Exchequer, Board of Trade, Labour and Transport conferred at Downing Street with representatives of the railway companies, whom the Premier invited to co-operate in anticipating the construction and replacement of capital works with a view to relieving unemployment.

UNEMPLOYED NUMBERS INCREASE-
ING.

LONDON, November 28th.

The unemployed in Britain last week increased by 1,847.

FRENCH COLONIAL
GOVERNOR ILL.

LONDON, November 28th.

M. Long, the Governor-General of French Indo-China, who is returning there from France, has landed at Colombo suffering from fever.

AUSTRIAN FINANCE,
LEAGUE OF NATIONS SCHEME
ACCEPTED.

LONDON, November 28th.

The Austrian Parliament has accepted the League of Nations' scheme for the financial rehabilitation of Austria.

LATEST CABLES.
THE INDIAN OUTLOOK.
COUNTRY QUIET AND CROPS
GOOD.

DELHI, November 28th.

An almost complete lull exists in the external and internal situation. The country is quiet, the Autumn crops are satisfactory, and the prospect for the Spring crops is good. The political situation is calm, and the Sikh situation is much easier, the police having been withdrawn and arrests stopped. The non-co-operation movement appears to be more or less moribund.

THE COTTON SHORTAGE
PROBLEM.BRAZIL HOLDS KEY TO THE
SOLUTION.

LONDON, November 28th.

Brazil holds the key to the solution of the cotton shortage problem, according to the Lancashire cotton trade deputation, which has returned from a visit of inspection. They state that practically the whole country is suitable for cotton growing, and it is possible to get two crops yearly.

It is reported that, as a result of the visit, bankers and merchants are prepared to give the scheme encouragement in the State of San Paulo.

AMERICAN POLITICAL
QUESTIONS.DEMOCRATS OBSTRUCT PASSAGE
OF ANTI-LYNCHING BILL.

WASHINGTON, November 28th.

While the House of Representatives continues to wrangle with amendments to the Ship Subsidy Bill, the Senate has become involved in a complicated dispute on another issue. The Democrats, after three hours' obstruction of business, notified the Republicans that they proposed to hold up all business as long as the majority persisted in their efforts to pass the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill. Many of the Democrats belong to the Southern States, where the Negro population is large.

DISCUSSION ON INTER-
NATIONAL LAW.AMERICA SUGGESTS THAT THE
NETHERLANDS PARTICIPATE.

WASHINGTON, November 28th.

The State Department announces that the United States has suggested the participation of the Netherlands at the meeting of the Commission of Jurists, to be held at The Hague on December 10th, to discuss international law.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

STERLING ON NEW YORK.

LONDON, November 28th.

Of to-day's London Foreign Exchange Market, the outstanding feature was the strength of sterling on New York, which reflected the growing confidence of America in the trade and financial position of Great Britain.

GERMAN COMPANY'S
INCREASED CAPITAL.

BERLIN, November 28th.

The Di Sconto Gesellschaft has increased its capital by 200 million marks to nine hundred million.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN REPARATIONS
PROBLEM.COERCIVE MEASURES CONTEM-
PLATED BY FRANCE.

PARIS, November 28th.

Stringent coercive measures against Germany, with a view to enforcing reparations, were considered by the Cabinet, presided over by M. Millerand, at which Marshal Foch and M. Barthou, president of the Reparations Commission, were present.

Schemes considered were: The "alteration" of the Franco-German border by further occupation of Rhenish territories, and a guarantee of the dues deliveries of coal and coke for French industries.

BRITISH PREMIER QUESTIONED.

LONDON, November 28th.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question, Mr. Bonar Law said he had no information justifying his saying that French occupation of the Ruhr was imminent.

He was unable to answer a hypothetical question as to whether the British Government would morally or militarily support such occupation. (Ministerial cheers).

A CATEGORICAL DENIAL BY
FRANCE.

PARIS, November 28th.

Official circles categorically deny that yesterday's meeting discussed the possible occupation of two-thirds of the Ruhr, including Essen and Bochum, and the annexation of the occupied territory of the left bank of the Rhine.

MCGRIGOR'S BANK FAILURE.

LONDON, October 27th.

The War Office announcement in connection with the failure of business by McGregor's Bank states that until the forecast of the probable amount of the dividend, namely, from 4s. to 6s. in the £ was published by the Official Receiver, the War Office had no knowledge of the extent to which the bankruptcy might result in loss to individual officers or their families. The War Office, relying on the status of the firm as Army Agents, had left the pay or half pay retired pay or pension officers in their hands. Detailed information is not yet available, but the whole position is receiving the sympathetic consideration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Secretary for War. Meanwhile, to meet the immediate necessities, arrangements are being made whereby officers on half or retired pay, and pensioners for whom the firm has acted as bankers may obtain immediate advances for November of money due on the 1st December. For full pay officers a corresponding action by the new agents has already been provided.

SENIOR PARTNER'S ESTIMATE.

It is likely that the dividend of McGregor's Bank to the creditors of the senior partner, Sir James McGregor, who, according to the Official Receiver, reckons that the Bank's liabilities are £200,000 and the assets £220,000. He attributes the insolvency largely to depreciation in the value of securities and bad debts. He says that, although a profit and loss account was kept, no balance sheet was ever prepared until last August, when the liquidations of trouble arose. The Official Receiver believes that the whole of the customers' securities held in safe custody by the Bank are absolutely safe. A creditors' meeting will be held on the 6th November.

The Secretary of the League of Officers in an interview before the War Office announcement, was issued, stated that many customers of the Bank were in a bad plight. The League is dealing with an average number of 30 cases daily, and is assisting the most necessitous cases. Urging the War Office not to adhere to its alleged repudiation of liability he contends that the War Department is at least morally liable. The British Legion is making similar representations.

LONDON, November 28th.

The first meeting of the creditors of McGregor's Bank, who were Army Agents, was held in the Hotel Lancaster to-day before a crowded attendance. The Official Receiver stated that the liabilities were approximately £200,000. The assets include £838,000 in overdrafts and loans; the balance on the wrong side was £217,000. He very strongly condemned the absence of a balance sheet. The Committee of Inspection elected Mr. Russell Kettle of Messrs. Deloitte, Pender and Company to limit, to suppress or to postpone specific items of expenditure, or to impose an increase of receipts in the preparation of the necessary measures for the execution of a well-defined programme. The French delegation makes the following proposals as regards supervision (control):—

1.—The concluding provision of Article 7 of the schedule of payments under which "the Committee of Guarantees is not authorized to interfere in German administration," shall be interpreted by the Reparation Commission in the sense which it really bears, namely, as meaning that the Committee of Guarantees cannot take the place of German services and administer them, but it shall not be read as preventing the Committee of Guarantees from requiring or prohibiting the application by the German Government of specific measures.

2.—The seat of the Committee of Guarantees will be transferred to Berlin.

3.—The provisions with respect to the supervision of receipts and expenditure and the cessation of the evasion of capital as well as the fabrication of statistics, will be applied at once in their entirety.

4.—The supervising organization will be empowered to have information at all times, in all details, as to the management of the finances of the German Government and of the States; to fix the minimum receipts to be realized; to fix a maximum of expenditure and to prohibit, as it thinks necessary, any expenditure; to prescribe at any time any increase in receipts which appears to it to be possible, with a view to permitting the gradual incorporation in the Budget of reparations expenditure. Should the German Government not immediately carry out the orders of the organization responsible for supervision the default will at once be notified to the Powers under Paragraph 17 of Annex II. of Part 8 of the Treaty of Versailles.

IMPROVED PRICE OF RUBBER
SUPPORT FROM AMERICAN
MANUFACTURERS.

LONDON, November 28th.

A rise in the price of crude rubber to 12½ pence per pound, yesterday, is attributed mainly to the support from American manufacturers, owing to lessened pressure to sell forward.

WOOL AND COTTON COMBINE.

AMERICAN INTERESTS FORM
ALLIANCE.

NEW YORK, November 28th.

A close alliance has been formed between the American Woolen Company and the Consolidated Textile Corporation, which controls seven hundred thousand cotton spindles.

"THE FATAL MARRIAGE"

D. W. GRIFFITH AS AN ACTOR.

As the world's acknowledged master producer of motion pictures, D. W. Griffith's natural sphere is behind the scenes of the films he makes and it is but rarely that he has faced the camera and acted a part. This happens, however, with "The Fatal Marriage," which is being shown at the Coronet to-day. It is a film version of "Enoch Arden," Tennyson's well-known poem, and Griffith sustains the role of the father. Other leading players in the cast with him are Lillian Gish and Wallace Reid.

The Chinese labourers at Macao, says the Canton Times, may call for another strike as a protest against the unwillingness of the Portuguese authorities to compensate the many Chinese who are wounded last May during the riot, according to local press reports.

THE GERMAN REPARATIONS
PROBLEM.

STRICTER ALLIED CONTROL.

FRENCH PLAN.

[FROM THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, October 30th.

The French reply to Sir John Bradbury's memorandum on the future of reparations opens with the statement that the French delegation sees no advantage in the Commission's anticipating and thus giving rise to a request for a moratorium from Germany for the years 1923 and 1924. Moreover, it would be impossible in any case to consent to such a moratorium unaccompanied by securities. The restoration of order in Germany's finances, the reparation of damage, and a return to healthy financial conditions in the countries of the Boreas which took part in the war are problems closely related to one another, as well as to the question of inter-allied debts, and none of them can be satisfactorily and finally solved in isolation.

The Allied Powers, realizing this, accepted in principle the summoning in the near future of an International Conference. The Reparation Commission will desire to do nothing to interfere with the work of this Conference, but it is within its sphere to examine from time to time the situation and the financial resources of Germany. France hopes much from this Conference for the satisfactory settlement of reparations, by which Germany will not be the least to profit. But that Germany should be relieved for a more or less long period of the burden of reparations, and that all the weight of the restoration of the devastated regions should be thrown back on herself—this France cannot accept. Postponements of reparation payments have given negative results, if only because they show that Germany's good will cannot be counted on. Other solutions are necessary to solve the present financial problem.

THE GERMAN BUDGET.

The Budget must be balanced by an absolute prohibition of further inflation, a balanced Budget being essential to stabilize the mark. The French delegation therefore requests a rigorous supervision of the German Budget, a supervision not limited merely to the right of scrutiny. It should involve effective action in connection with German Government finances. It should involve the right to limit, to suppress or to postpone specific items of expenditure, or to impose an increase of receipts in the preparation of the necessary measures for the execution of a well-defined programme. The French delegation makes the following proposals as regards supervision (control):—

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A PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION

WHAT IT COSTS TO CONTEST A
CONSTITUENCY.

If there are in Hongkong any prospective candidates for Parliament they will doubtless be interested in the following interesting little statement which an M.P. has contributed to a Home paper:—

The cost of a contested election to the individual candidate is a serious matter. Despite the relief afforded nowadays by the State making itself responsible for the returning officer's expenses, the various items to be defrayed by the would-be M.P. make up a formidable total. The chief sources of expense are printing and advertising. Referring to the accounts of my own election I find the former totalled £318. This sum was incurred over the issue of my election address to every elector in the constituency, the three original posters I had designed and scattered broadcast to the windows of my supporters, a quantity of leaflets dealing with local conditions, and the poll-card that told the electors the polling stations where they were entitled to record their votes. Advertising cost me £130, which included the rent of hoardings. Salaries, as might be expected, came to a substantial figure. For the central office and the eighteen branch ones, on the efficiency of which the whole party organisation depended, I paid out £433; 10 sub-agents received £20, 14 clerks £68 15s. 6d., while messengers cost £40. In addition, my head agent received a special fee of £1,000.

While these were the outstanding charges for which my election campaign was responsible, they were not the only ones. Public meetings, of which 34 were held at an average cost of 17s. 6d., were cheap enough, as was the hire of 28 committee rooms (15s on election day only) at 10s. 6d. apiece.

Compared with these modest figures, £138 for telegrams was exorbitant. Two intriguing items were £28 8s. for plumbers and £22 7s. 6d. for the services of the police, presumably to act as escort to the victor after the declaration of the poll.

My personal expenses comprising my hotel bill during the three weeks' campaign, amounted only to £24. The total cost of getting into the House of Commons came to £1,000 odd, but while I secured a tangible reward for the outlay involved, my defeated opponent, whose expenses equalled mine, had nothing to show for his money. Such is the irony of politics!

issue of gold obligations, the taking up of which might be facilitated by adequate fiscal privileges, such as a financial amnesty.

Later, when economic circumstances allow, Germany should issue foreign loans, the proceeds of which would be used to pay off the capital of her reparation debt in such a way as to convert it into a purely commercial debt. It is with this that Government to spare Germany measures of coercion which will become an imperative necessity if passive resistance, not to say concealed complicity, shows that these measures alone can ensure the settlement of a payment too long delayed.

THE PROPOSALS.

The French Delegation places the following conclusions before the Reparation Commission:

1.—The public finances of Germany should be immediately placed under the supervision of Germany's creditors under the conditions set forth above.

2.—All the measures necessary for restoring and maintaining a Budget balance should be taken, and that part of reparations—the payment of which cannot be ensured by other means, as well as the service of loans contracted for the paying off of the reparation debt, should be progressively introduced on the expenditure side.

3.—The German Treasury should be forbidden to discount any bills with the Reichsbank and required to submit to Inter-Allied supervision all issues of long-dated or short-dated Treasury loans.

4.—The Reichsbank should be placed under Inter-Allied supervision—responsible for seeing that the Reichsbank executes all measures imposed by the Allies which necessitates its intervention.

5.—To the extent considered necessary by the Inter-Allied body of supervision, more stringent measures should be taken to prevent the flight of capital abroad and the hoarding of foreign currencies in Germany.

6.—As soon as circumstances permit, a start should be made with the issue of Government gold loans, the placing of which could be facilitated by fiscal advantages, the proceeds serving exclusively, on the one hand (to the extent necessary), to strengthen the metallic reserve of the Reichsbank, with a view to ensuring the success of currency reform, and, on the other hand, to pay that part of reparations which is not provided for in the Budget.

7.—The German Government should continue to levy in gold, or in sound foreign currencies, at least 25 per cent. of the total value of German exports.

The proceeds of this levy, as well as of Customs duties and export taxes, will be paid into a special account opened at the Reichsbank in the name of, and specially controlled by, the Committee of Guarantees. The German Government will be able to dispose of the sums standing to the credit of this account so long as the Reparation Commission shall deem that the German Government is fulfilling the obligations which have been, or may be, imposed upon it by the Reparation Commission. If at any moment the Reparation Commission considers that this condition is not fulfilled, the Committee of Guarantees will take possession of the sums standing to the credit of this account, and of the proceeds of duties levied thereon, assuring their regular payment into the account.

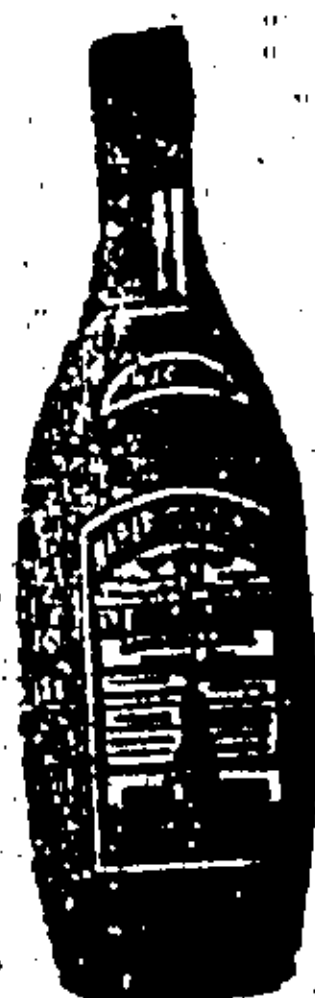
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BREACH OF PROMISE. A JUDGE'S COMMENTS.

Once more a Judge of the High Court has made occasion to pronounce that the action for breach of promise of marriage is a public danger. Mr. Justice McCardie's dislike of these cases has never been concealed, and it does not diminish upon further experience. A year ago he declared from the Bench that two-thirds of breach of promise actions are brought "not to remedy a loss incurred, but to inflict some public hurt on a man by a disappointed woman." In this week's case he has caused him to repeat that opinion with new emphasis. It is, of course, to be recognised that his lordship by no means speaks only for himself. Similar dicta, perhaps less bluntly put, have often been heard in court, and there is little doubt that a majority of lawyers of experience would hold that the abuse of the breach of promise action are such as to make it against public policy for our law to allow it. Judges and jurists are not apt to admit the validity of sentiment as an argument for the maintenance or the change of statutes. But Mr. Justice McCardie takes different ground from that which most of the critics of the breach of promise action have occupied. They have in general been content to point to its notorious liability to abuse. That an appreciable number of the cases which come into court are such as Mr. Justice McCardie describes, cases of revenge, is not to be denied. "Spreta injuria forma" is the motive power, not actual material loss. What is sought is not so much money as punishment. We may on occasion sympathise with the angry woman rather than the man, though if we do we shall have to admit that it was not to gratify resentment of this sort that the law was framed, and that it is not desirable the Courts should have to administer the wild justice of revenge. But most laymen, and not a few lawyers, would hold that this is not the worst form of abuse. Not the cases which come into court but those which are settled out of court, exhibit the most distressing effects of the law. Everyone knows that many of these are, in fact, however veiled by legal process, cases of blackmail. We may believe that those who are mulcted deserve in general little sympathy, though the leading case of *Bardel v. Pickwick* should remind us that the innocent are not exempt from the devices of the blackmailer. We can hardly deny that it is unfortunate the state of the law should make smooth the blackmailer's path.

But Mr. Justice McCardie's criticism relies on other arguments. In his view the action for breach of promise "frequently causes a man to carry out a promise from which he wished to escape, with a consequence to the social life of the community which can scarcely be estimated." Now there will be no dispute that the man who marries a woman whom he would rather not marry does her a worse injury than if he jilted her. The marriage, under threat or fear of an action for damages is a marriage which no woman of any self-respect could desire, and which no one of any judgment could approve. But we should not have thought that such marriages were numerous. It would be rash to challenge any conclusion which a Judge of Mr. Justice McCardie's authority has formed upon his experience as the Judge of the Bench, but we may venture to suggest that in the nature of things the matrimonial and betrothal cases which come before him are pathological. The effects of the law of breach of promise are not only to be estimated by practising lawyers, but by the laity. They have found, we suspect, that no very large number of men are affected in their choice of a wife by any fear of legal action for a broken promise. It might well incline to hold that the majority of the ill-assorted unions, the results of which, as Mr. Justice McCardie says, are destructive, not only of individual happiness, but of the welfare of the community, are caused not by reluctant performance of a regretted promise, but by hasty and ill-considered choice. Mr. Justice McCardie laid down that a jury when considering breach of promise actions should have in mind their character and their bearing upon the general well-being. Against the simple principle that it is not right for a man to enter into promise of marriage and then seek lightly to throw it off, he instructed the jury to consider whether it is not often fifty times better that a promise should be broken rather than that parties who do not agree should launch into lifelong miseries, with the consequences of infidelity and social ruin. Such a question so phrased can be answered only in one way. But we submit that it ignores the real grievance in many an action for breach of promise. It would indeed be an adequate answer, to the obsolete action to compel the performance of a contract of marriage. But our modern plaintiffs do not make that claim. We may agree that, speaking broadly, it would be a misfortune that parties should any action for breach of promise should marry. But this argument again ignores the actual injury for which damages are claimed. It may be quite sure that a breach of promise action offers no remedy for the worst wrongs against which it was designed—the cruel insult, the destruction of happiness and confidence. There can never be any legal penalty for offences such as this; nor are those who come into court likely to be deterred by the threat of a fine. We must hold that these considerations do not affect the validity of a claim that a man who has led a woman to believe for years that he means to marry her should be held responsible, if she cares to require it, for such material injury and such damage to her prospects as she has sustained in his default. But there are many of the breach of promise cases of which we read, and we believe that in such cases the sympathy of the public is with the plaintiff. *Daily Telegraph*.

Survey was the English Ladies' County Golf Championship, which was concluded at Hounstanton last month.

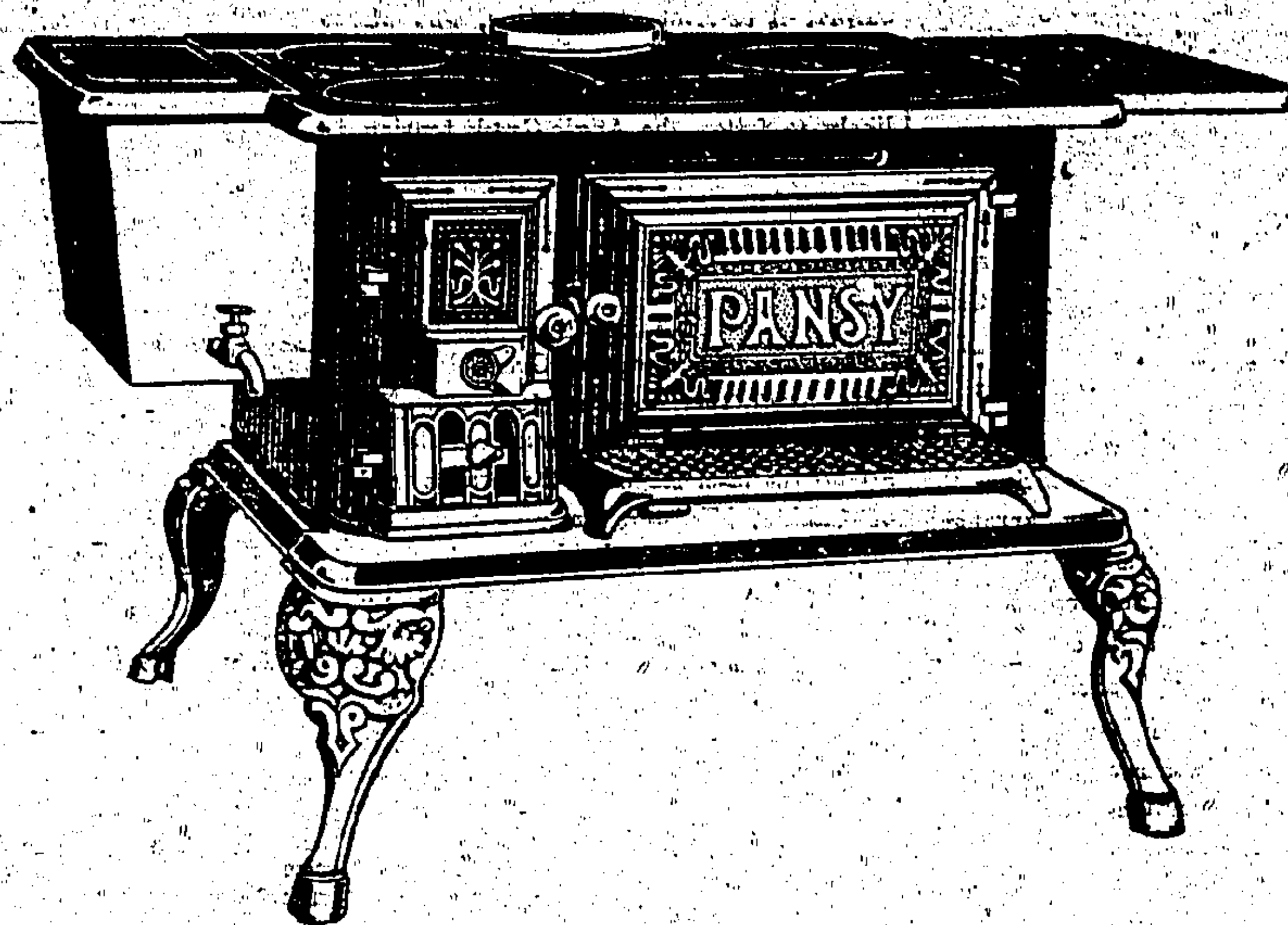
A Kimberley woman, instead of taking her children to the seaside for the school holidays, visited the alluvial diamond diggings, and after finding a couple of small stones, discovered one weighing 38½ carats, which realised £1,260.

Sir Almeric FitzRoy, Clerk to the Privy Council, who was charged with "willfully interfering with and annoying persons using Hyde Park," was at Marlborough Street on October 15th, fined £2, and ordered to pay 10 guineas costs. Notice of appeal was given.

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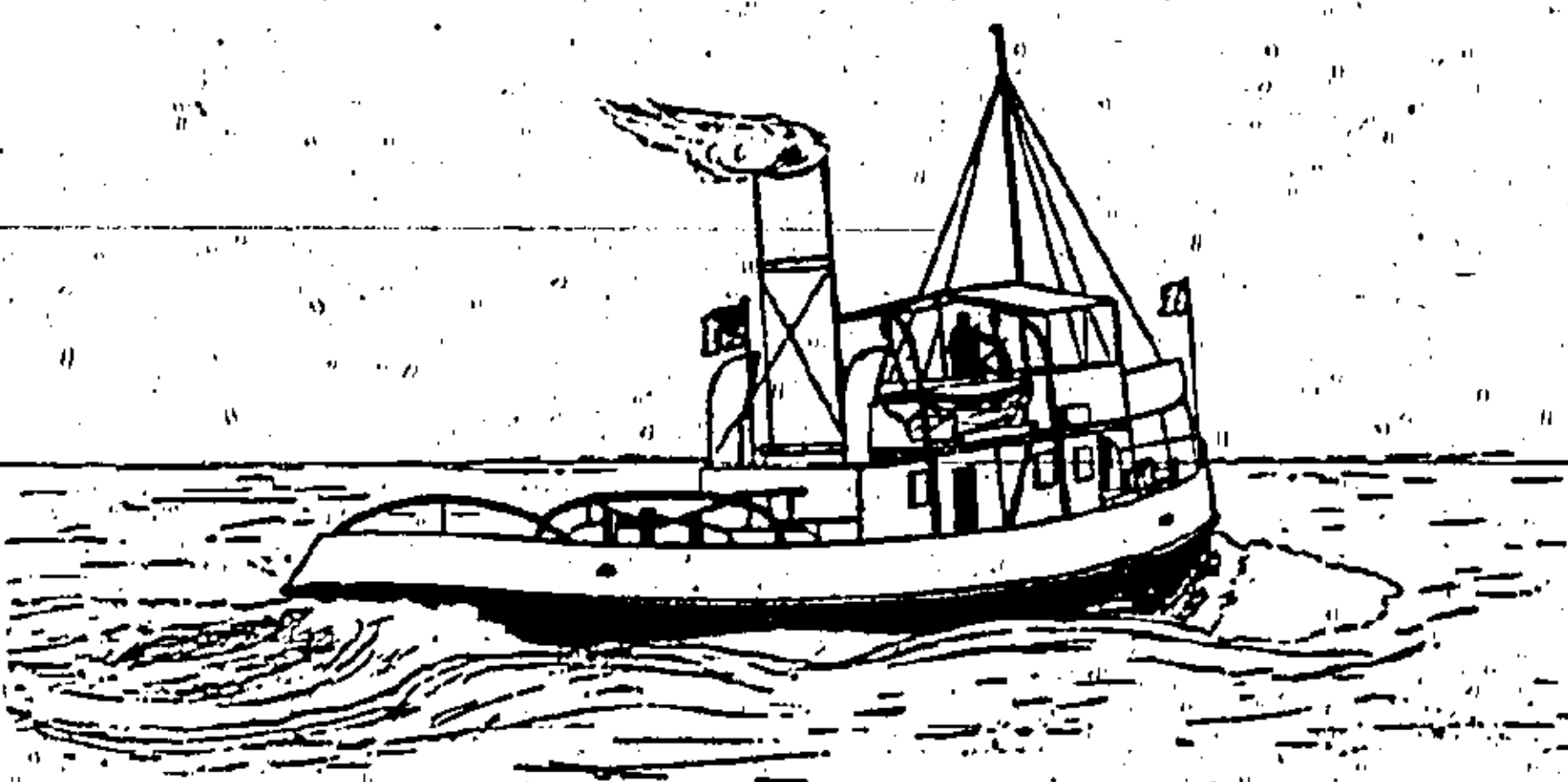
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Boiler Makers, Founders and Constructional Engineers and Repairers.

ASAHI BEER

SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT

DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO.

LIMITED

TOKYO, JAPAN

SOLE AGENT

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA LTD.

HONGKONG.



GERMAN CONDITIONS TO-DAY

LONDON BUSINESS MAN'S IMPRESSIONS.

Some impressions of present-day life and conditions in Germany were obtained by the *Times*, last month, in conversation with Mr. John Lawrie, managing director of William Whiteley, Ltd., who recently returned from a brief Continental tour, which included visits to Frankfurt, Leipzig, Berlin, and Cologne.

The main purpose of Mr. Lawrie's tour was to see for himself, and discuss with German business men, the general state of Germany, about which he had been unable to form any clear idea from the differing and confusing accounts given him at second-hand. "I saw," he said, "no indications at all anywhere I went in Germany of abounding prosperity. On the other hand, I saw no signs of actual poverty. There seemed to be no lack of employment, and almost all the people one met, men and women, youths and girls and children, seemed sufficiently fed and well, though never smartly clothed. But my most strong impression was that of a people disappointed, saddened, depressed. The atmosphere of greyness was around them all, and in all places. The collapsed condition of the mark seems to affect the German people deeply. There is no real money in Germany, they say.

"In conversation with a business man in Berlin I happened to ask if there were any memorial to the men who died in the war. He said, No. They could not afford to put up a national war monument. Again, I remarked on another occasion on the shortage of milk, which seemed to me dangerously acute, and general. I was told that thousands of German cows had gone to France, and the Germans could not afford to replenish their depleted herds. Another fact which struck me was that throughout my stay in Germany I never heard an expression of hostility towards Great Britain.

The chief hotels in the centres which he visited, Mr. Lawrie continued, were full all the time; but the majority of those who filled them seemed to be British and American people. The cost of living in the hotels, and everywhere else, was still very high. It was a mistake to imagine that one could buy cheaply in Germany, through the depreciation of the mark's value. As this dropped, more and more marks were added to the prices of things. In the big stores there was a noticeable lack of linen, cotton, and woollen goods, though in other respects the shops seemed fairly well stocked. One could see, too, all those special classes of manufactured goods which certain German centres had made their own, as perfect in quality as in pre-war days, and relatively as cheap. Fancy articles in leather and other materials, and enamelled ware, from Frankfurt and Offenbach; toys made at Nuremberg; the pianos of Berlin and Leipzig—Mr. Lawrie was convinced these would find buyers always in any market. But the clothing made in Germany, whether for men, women, or children, he denounced roundly. If it were offered free, he declared, it would not be worth the cost of its carriage to a London store. The German people had the worst taste in dress in Europe.

BRITISH DEBT TO THE UNITED STATES.

A BRITISH STATEMENT.

Mr. Mellon, the United States Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to numerous inquiries as to the exact status of the obligation of the various European Governments with respect to the British debt, said:—

The statement that the United States Government virtually insisted upon a guarantee by the British Government of amounts advanced to the other Allies is evidently based upon a misapprehension. Instead of insisting on a guarantee of any transaction of that nature the United States Government took up the position that it would make advances to each Government to cover the purchases made by that Government, and would not require any Government to give obligations for advances made to cover purchases of any other Government. Thus the advances to the British Government were to cover its own purchases.

The "inquiries" addressed to Mr. Mellon arise, of course, out of the statement made by Lord Balfour in the Note addressed to the Allied Powers. After remarking that, while Great Britain had met her expenditure by means of internal loans and taxation, and that a similar policy was beyond the power of other European Powers, Lord Balfour proceeded:—

"Appeal was therefore made to the Government of the United States; and under the arrangement then arrived at the United States insisted in substance if not in form, that, though our Allies were to spend the money, it was only on our security that they were prepared to lend it."

On this subject *The Times* publishes a statement received from an "authoritative quarter":—

"There appears to be some misapprehension as to the statement in the Balfour Note that, in substance if not in form, the money which was borrowed from the United States Government was borrowed for the use of Allies, and not for ourselves."

"In answer to a question in the House of Commons on October 20th, 1921, Sir Robert Borne stated:—

"I think the simplest method of expressing the position is to say that after the entry of the United States of America into the war this country borrowed from the United States Government a sum of \$4,277,000,000 (£879,000,000 at par), and that during the period in which this country was borrowing from the United States Government the British Government advanced to its Allies a sum of £897,000,000.

(Continued on foot of next column.)

HANDS AND ARMS RED WITH ECZEMA

Terrible Itching and Burning. Lasted 2 Years. Cuticura Heals.

"The backs of my hands became very red and inflamed, and soon after broke out with weeping eczema. It spread up my arms to the elbows, causing terrible itching and burning, and much inconvenience and interference with my work. The irritation caused me many restless nights."

"The trouble lasted over two years. I tried different remedies but obtained little or no relief, until I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment, which healed me." (Signed) C. GAVENOR, 113, Tennyson Rd., Brompton, London, E. 11, England.

With an apparent tendency to skin troubles you should use these fragrant emollients for all toilet purposes. Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal.

Soap 1 lb. Ointment 1 lb. 3d. and 2d. Sold Everywhere. For sample with free literature, 7, Market & Bond Sts., London, W. 1. Also for small orders with price. Send 10p. for Cuticura Soap without price.

7-39

TRADE MARK REGISTERED
FOUCAULD
BRANDY RUM LIQUORS
GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1900
ESTD 1847 AT COGNAC-FRANCE
AGENCY OFFERED

INSURE WITH THE OCEAN
ACCIDENT & GUARANTEE CORPORATION, LIMITED
ACCIDENT & ILLNESS MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CYCLES FIDELITY GUARANTEES BAGGAGE, BURGLARY EMPLOYEES INSURANCE ETC.

SHANGHAI OFFICE—
64, PEKING ROAD.
AGENTS for Hongkong and South China,
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
TELEPH. 9, 1080. 2, QUEEN'S BLD.

When in doubt about your eyes
or your glasses
Consult
CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

Eye-sight Spec. Lists.

67, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
Hongkong.

"If we had not had to meet any calls for assistance from our Allies it would have been unnecessary for us to ask assistance from the United States Government."

"It is true that, with the exception of a sum of about \$140,000,000 which was lent to the British Government in order to be immediately re-lent to Russia for purposes of Russian dollar expenditure in the United States of America, the whole of the proceeds of the United States Government's advances to the British Government were applied to wards meeting the British Government's expenditure in the United States of America. But it must at the same time be remembered that, had the British Government not been compelled to make advances to its Allies for their expenditure in the British Empire and in neutral countries, it would have been unnecessary for it to apply to the United States Government for financial assistance.

"Nor must it be forgotten that early in 1918 the British Government pressed the United States Government to relieve it of responsibility for financing the Allies and offered in return to finance all its own expenditure in the United States of America without borrowing from the United States Government, but that Government declined to agree to this proposal."

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

TRINIDAD via SWATOW	"TINSANG"	Friday	1st Dec.	10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LEESANG"	Friday	1st Dec.	10 a.m.
MANILA	"YUESANG"	Friday	1st Dec.	3 p.m.
TRINIDAD	"OHBONGSHING"	Saturday	2nd Dec.	Noon
TRINIDAD via SWATOW	"TAISANG"	Sunday	3rd Dec.	D.L.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"OHILDAR"	Tuesday	5th Dec.	10 a.m.
TRINIDAD via SWATOW	"YUESANG"	Thursday	7th Dec.	10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALOUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Saturday	9th Dec.	3 p.m.
TRINIDAD via SWATOW	"HANGSANG"	Sunday	10th Dec.	D.L.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"KWAISANG"	Tuesday	12th Dec.	10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Thursday	14th Dec.	Noon
STRAITS & CALOUTTA	"LAISANG"	Friday	15th Dec.	3 p.m.
KORE	"HOSANG"	Thursday	21st Dec.	Noon

CALOUTTA LINE—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons steamers, "HINSANG" and "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken of through Bill of Lading for Kedat Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labud.

TRINIDAD LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Trinidad, calling at Welhaven and Chafes.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

"s.s. 'KUTSANG'" will be despatched on or about
Saturday, 9th Dec., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG
& CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT
SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel.	Due Hongkong.
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	30th November (Daylight)
"GLENARRE"	18th December
"GLEN SANDA"	1st January

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel.	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
"GLENARRE"	2nd Dec.	GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
"GLEN SANDA"	7th Jan.	LONDON, HULL, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	17th Jan.	GENOA, LONDON, HULL, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

Telephones: Central No. 215 sub-ex. 23 and Central 3898.

(16)

Hotels JAPAN AND MANCHURIA

Members of Japan Hotel Association

c/o TRAVEL BUREAU, DEPT. OF RAILWAYS, TOKYO.

Average Rates for Single Rooms (without Bath) including meals
\$5-6 in cities and some popular resorts.
\$4-5 in country districts.

IN JAPAN PROPER

Obasanji (Nikko)	Kyoto Hotel	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Lakewood Hotel	Miyako Hotel	Nagoya Hotel	San-yo Hotel
Kamakura	Nara	Nara Hotel	Shikoku
Kashima Hotel	Matsumoto	Nikko	Daitokuwa Hotel
Karuiwa	Park Hotel	Kanazawa Hotel	Tokyo
Mikasa Hotel	Miyajima	Kanazawa Hotel	Imperial Hotel
Mampel Hotel	Miyajima Hotel	Nikko Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel
Kobe	Fujiya Hotel	Osaka	Trunk Station Hotel
Oriental Hotel	Nagasaki	Osaka Hotel	Yokohama
for Hotel	Japan Hotel		Grand Hotel

IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

Taipei—Taiwan Railway Hotel

IN CHOSON	IN MANCHURIA
Radio Hotel	Changchun
Chosen Hotel	Yamato Hotel
Fusan	Dairen
Fusan Station Hotel	Yamato Hotel
Shanghai Station Hotel	Yamato Hotel
	Yamato Hotel

MISS TORA INOKUCHI

QUALIFIED MIDWIFE

MRS. HAN INOKUCHI

QUALIFIED MASSAGEUR

(PHONE K 764.)

No. 21, ARLEY ROAD, KOWLOON.

Back of Swan Theatre

T. JERAPION N.2
THERAPION N.2
THERAPION N.2

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

November 29th.
Devonshire, British str., 1,017 tons, Capt. C. W. Shearer, from Saigon, with rice.—Yuen Shing Fas.
 November 29th.
Futaba Maru, Japanese str., 1,775 tons, Capt. M. Tanaka, from Hongkong, with coal.—M.B.K.
Hawking, British str., 1,370 tons, Capt. W. C. Passmore, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Douglas S.S. Co.
Hanni, French str., 739 tons, Capt. F. L. Morvan, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—P. A. Lapicque.
Hydrangea, British str., 561 tons, Capt. W. J. Collom, R.N.R., from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Chi On S.S. Co.
Nelcus, British str., 4,260 tons, Capt. C. G. Carnon, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Sanyu Maru, Japanese str., 1,509 tons, Capt. Asakura, from Miki, with coal.—M.B.K.
Schlesier, German str., 4,376 tons, Capt. O. Jurany, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Robert Dollar & Co.
Shanghai, Chinese str., 297 tons, Capt. G. A. de Souza, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Ba On S.S. Co.
Sun On, Chinese str., 394 tons, Capt. Kwok On, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Li Fat & Co.
Szechuan, British str., 1,501 tons, Capt. J. Gibbs, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Taiwan, British str., 1,544 tons, Capt. W. W. Hipkin, from Tsingtau, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Zamon Maru, Japanese str., 1,225 tons, Capt. T. Kamada, from Haiphong.—Buto.
Tateishi Maru, Japanese str., 3,357 tons, Capt. I. Moriyama, from Moji, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Tjialak, Dutch str., 3,314 tons, Capt. A. de Lange, from Amoy, with a general cargo.—J.C.J.L.
Yangtze King, Chinese str., 402 tons, Capt. A. H. Brown, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Yuen Cheong Lee.
Xuan Heng, Chinese str., 1,111 tons, Capt. H. C. Foy, from Saigon, with rice.—Yuen Shing Fas.
Woodfield, British str., 2,681 tons, Capt. C. Dyssen, from Manila, with a general cargo.—Bank Line.

CLEARANCES

November 29th.
Ana, for Shanghai.
Drujar, for Swatow.
Gorgis, for Haiphong.
Typanos, for Saigon.
West Prospect, for Kobe.
 November 29th.
Amherst, for Hoihow.
Cheongshing, for Canton.
Chuan, for Weihaiwei.
Eastern, for Manila.
Empress of Russia, for Shanghai.
Hau Ling An, for Hoihow.
Kwangle, for Shanghai.
Nelcus, for Shanghai.
President McKinley, for Shanghai.
Sui Yik, for Shaoai.
Taiwan, for Bali Papan.
Taiwan, for Weihaiwei.
Tamon Maru, for Keelung.
Tasclusa, for San Francisco.
Tean, for Haiphong.
Unkai Maru, for Keelung.
Wanli, for Bari.

PASSENGERS

ARRIVALS.
 Per s.s. *Haihong*, on November 29th: Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Tyson, Miss Tyson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Olsen, Mr. J. H. Cruteh, Mr. G. C. Corbett, Mrs. G. M. Stocker.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Tamba Maru* (Bombay line) left Bombay for Hongkong via Singapore on November 28th, and is expected here on December 14th.
 The Pacific Mail s.s. *President Taft* left San Francisco with a full complement of freight and passengers, on November 25th, and is due at Hongkong on December 19th. She will leave for Manila on December 20th.
 The s.s. *Pyrrius* (Blue Funnel) for London, Amsterdam and Antwerp, left Shanghai on November 29th, is due here on December 2nd, and will be despatched on December 4th, at noon.

VESSELS EXPECTED

Arafura (E. & A.), due Dec. 9th.
Demodocus (Blue Funnel), due to-day.
Diomed (Blue Funnel), due Dec. 23rd.
Elpenor (Blue Funnel), due Dec. 2nd.
Empress of Australia, due Dec. 22nd.
Esmerun (Blue Funnel), due Dec. 6th.
Mentor (Blue Funnel), due Dec. 14th.
Plasy (P. & O.), due Dec. 3rd, 9 a.m.
Sado Maru (N.Y.K.), due to-day.
Takkyoku (Blue Funnel), due to-day.
Tosa Maru (N.Y.K.), due Dec. 3rd.
Yashino Maru (N.Y.K.), due Dec. 14th.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

Hongkong Observatory, November 29th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.08	30.09	30.3
Temperature	69	77	76
Humidity	87	79	82
Wind	W	Calim	SE
Direction	W	0	1
Force	0	0	0
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.0	0.0	0.0
Highest open-air Temperature on 28th	68		
Lowest open-air Temperature on 29th	58		

WEATHER REPORT

Nov. 29th, at 11.03.—Pressure has increased considerably over N.E. Japan and moderately from Vladivostok to Weihaiwei. It has decreased slightly in southern districts.

A new anticyclone has formed over S.E. Mongolia. Moderate monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and over the N. China Sea. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., 29th Nov., 0.0 inch. Total since January 1st, 38.70 inches, against an average of 81.89 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District Forecast
 Hongkong to Gap Rock N.E. winds, moderate, fine.

Formosa Channel N.E. winds, fresh.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocka The same as Hongkong and Lamocka. No 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan The same as Hongkong and Hainan. No 1.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From Nov. 29th to Dec. 2th, 1922.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water			Low Water		
		Time	Height	Time	Height	Time	Height
Thurs.	30	6.13	5.2	1.0	3.5	3.5	3.5
Fr.	1	2.8	5.1	1.42	3.9	3.9	3.9
Satur.	2	7.17	6.8	1.2	2.8	2.8	2.8
Sun.	3	7.44	7.2	1.36	3.4	3.4	3.4
Mon.	4	8.41	7.0	2.58	1.0	1.0	1.0
Tues.	5	8.18	7.0	3.31	1.5	1.5	1.5
Wed.	6	10.18	4.9	4.7	1.1	1.1	1.1
		9.15	4.8	3.13	3.3	3.3	3.3
		11.7	4.8	4.45	0.9	0.9	0.9
		9.56	4.8	2.48	3.3	3.3	3.3

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM NEW YORK AND YOKOHAMA.

THE S.S. "GALIC PRINCE"

Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 30th November, 1922, at 10 a.m. All claims must be presented within 15 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st December will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be counter-signed.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by FURNESS (FAB EAST) LTD., at George's Building, Telephone: Central 3165.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1922. [1822]

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA, PORT SAID & STRAITS.

THE S.S. "GLENIFFER"

Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd Dec. 1922, at 6 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 2nd Dec. 1922, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1922. [1839]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENLAVER"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 7th Dec., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 30th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1922. [1818]

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LIMITED

CANADIAN PACIFIC FARES TO ENGLAND.

Empress of Canada, Empress of Australia, Empress of Russia, Empress of Asia.

CONNECTING WITH

Empress of Scotland, Empress of France, Empress of Britain, Empress of India.

\$620.50 GOLD... First Class

\$442.84 GOLD... Second Class

\$412.84 GOLD... Second Class

CONNECTING WITH

Montreal, Montreal, Montreal, New, Old, Burning, Turbine, 15,400 tons Steamers.

\$566.58 GOLD... First Class

\$402.84 GOLD... Second Class Pacific

\$372.84 GOLD... Second Class Atlantic

CONNECTING WITH

Montreal, Montreal, Montreal, New, Old, Burning, Turbine, 15,400 tons Steamers.

\$566.58 GOLD... First Class

\$402.84 GOLD... Second Class Pacific

\$372.84 GOLD... Second Class Atlantic

All above Fares include First Class Railway Accommodation.

Sleeping Car Fares, Vancouver to Montreal: Compartment \$72; Lower Berth \$25.60.

"CANADIAN PACIFIC THROUGHOUT"

Telephone: Central 782. Hongkong Office. Cable Address: GACANPAC.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in U.S.A.)

OPERATING FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE" "GORJISTAN"

AN UNBURNISHED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

THROUGH FARES HONGKONG TO EUROPEAN PORTS

1st cabin U.S.G. \$508.15

2nd cabin U.S.G. \$363.15

Trans-Pacific Service

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Yokohama and Honolulu.

s.s. "NANKING" s.s. "CHINA"

January 5th, 1923. February 8th, 1923.

Java Service

HONGKONG TO AMOY, SINGAPORE AND JAVA PORTS.

s.s. "GORJISTAN" s.s. "GORJISTAN"

To Swatow and Amoy. To Singapore, Batavia, Semarang, Sourabaya.

Dec. 15th. Dec. 23rd.

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada.

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco by weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

Branch Office: 1st Floor, King's Building, Tel. Central No. 155.

Top Floor, King's Building, Tel. Central No. 140.

Cable Add: "CHMAIL".

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N. Y. K.

SALEAGERS (SINGAPORE) TO ALTERNATION

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai Japan ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

YOMARU, SEIZUOKA MARU, ... Sunday, 3rd Dec, at 11 a.m.

MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.

YAKOZAKI MARU, ... Wednesday, 20th Dec, at 11 a.m.

KITANO MARU, ... Wednesday, 20th Dec, at 11 a.m.

SAMBURG via LONDON, ROTTERDAM

LISBON MARU, ... Sunday, 10th Dec.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES, ... Wednesday, 6th Dec.

TATSUNO MARU, ... Wednesday, 6th Dec.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.

TANGO MARU, ... Tuesday, 19th Dec, at 11 a.m.

YOSHINO MARU, ... Tuesday, 19th Dec, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.

DUBAN MARU, ... End of December.

BURNOS AIRES via Singapore, Delagoa Bay, Durban & Cape Town.

SOMHAY via Singapore and Colombo.

NAGATO MARU, ... Sunday, 10th Dec.

TAKAKA MARU, ... Friday, 15th Dec.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Bangkok.

TATEISHI MARU, ... Thursday, 30th Nov.

TOKUSHIMA MARU, ... Saturday, 9th Dec.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

YOSHINO MARU, ... Friday, 15th Dec, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SADO MARU (calling Moji), ... Thursday, 30th Nov.

TORA MARU, ... Monday, 4th Dec.

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone: Central Nos. 323 & 233. E. H. KAMEI, Manager.

STRUTHERS & BARRY.

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S. "West Chopaka" ... Due Hongkong 3rd Jan.

Leave Hongkong 5th Jan.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WHEREBY

SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF

LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA, SAIGON, SING

